

FOLEY & LARDNER LLP

January 22, 2015

VIA ECF

Honorable Gregory H. Woods United States District Court 500 Pearl Street New York, New York 10007

Re: Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. v. LHM Financial Corporation, 15-cv-00300-GHW.

Dear Judge Woods:

We are counsel to the Defendant, LHM Financial Corporation ("LHM"), in the above-referenced proceeding. We respectfully submit this letter on behalf of LHM to address certain scheduling issues.

By way of background, Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. ("LBHI") initiated the underlying action in the Bankruptcy Court (Case No. 08-13555 (SCC), the "Bankruptcy Case") by filing an adversary complaint against LHM (Adv. Pro. No. 14-02393 (SCC), the "Adversary Proceeding") on October 31, 2014. On January 12, 2015, LHM filed and served its Motion to Dismiss (the "Motion to Dismiss") LBHI's complaint. The Motion to Dismiss was noticed for hearing on February 19, 2015. Also on January 12, 2015, LHM filed and served its Memorandum of Law in Support of its Motion to Withdraw the Reference (the "Motion to Withdraw") that was docketed in this Court in the above-referenced case no. 15-cv-00300 (the "District Court Proceeding") on January 15, 2015 [Dkt. No. 1]. On January 16, 2015, the Bankruptcy Court held a pre-trial conference in the Adversary Proceeding. During that conference, LBHI requested that the February 19, 2015 hearing date on the Motion to Dismiss be advanced to an earlier date. The Bankruptcy Court obliged and scheduled the hearing on the dispositive Motion to Dismiss for February 9, 2015.

Following the January 16, 2015 Bankruptcy Court conference, the parties conferred regarding scheduling in the District Court Proceeding. Specifically, the parties attempted to reach agreement on a briefing schedule for the Motion to Withdraw. Counsel for LBHI requested two weeks from the time of our discussions to file its response to the Motion to Withdraw or February 3, 2015. LHM requested that LBHI file any responsive pleading by January 27, 2015 as LBHI was served the brief on January 12, 2015. LHM offered its deadline to reply be set three days later by January 30, 2015. The parties were not able to reach agreement.

¹ LHM made numerous attempts over several days to reach an agreement with LBHI. After reaching an impasse, LHM provided LBHI's counsel with a copy of this letter on January 21, 2015 and requested that the parties submit a joint letter, as requested by the Court. On January 22, 2015, LBHI advised that it preferred to submit individual letters.

LHM Requests that the Court Accept its Proposed Schedule Set Forth Above and Expedite its Ruling on the Motion to Withdraw and/or Stay the Bankruptcy Court's Ruling on the Motion to Dismiss Pending This Court's Ruling on the Motion to Withdraw

LHM seeks a ruling from the U.S. District Court on the Motion to Withdraw prior to the Motion to Dismiss in the interest of judicial economy. As described in the Motion to Withdraw, the sole issue raised through the Adversary Proceeding is a "non-core," state law contract dispute whereby LBHI seeks a remedy for its alleged contractual indemnification claim. The issue is when the applicable statute of limitations began to run related to such alleged indemnification claim. This issue is directly addressed in LHM's Motion to Dismiss which argues that based on the fact that it is a breach of contract claim, and the indemnification *provision* does not create a separate cause of action for indemnification with a later accrual date, any alleged claim is time-barred by the applicable statute of limitations and the complaint therefore fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted. Accordingly, a ruling *either way* on LHM's Motion to Dismiss will effectively be dispositive as to the relief requested through the Adversary Proceeding, *i.e.*, to rule on the Motion to Dismiss a court must necessarily resolve the accrual date/statute of limitations – the exact relief requested through the Adversary Proceeding.

LHM faces prejudice if the Bankruptcy Court rules on this dispositive issue before this Court rules on the Motion to Withdraw. As described in the Motion to Withdraw, this is a "non-core," state law contract action governed entirely by state law that is not properly determined by the Bankruptcy Court. The United States Supreme Court has held that such pre-petition contract claims are non-core claims over which the Bankruptcy Court lacks jurisdiction to issue a final order. See Stern v. Marshall, 131 S.Ct. 2594, 2614 (2011). Therefore, any findings by the Bankruptcy Court in the Adversary Proceeding must be reviewed de novo by this Court. In this case, because a ruling on the Motion to Dismiss is effectively dispositive as to the relief requested in the Adversary Proceeding, going forward with the Motion to Dismiss in the Bankruptcy Court before the Motion to Withdraw has been determined would, among other things, subject the parties to potentially inconsistent rulings and require duplicative review by this Court, unnecessarily wasting judicial and party resources. Indeed, even in the event the Motion to Withdraw is denied by this Court, the Motion to Dismiss may then proceed in Bankruptcy Court without prejudice to either party.

Accordingly, LHM respectfully requests that this Court (i) expedite briefing and adjudication of the Motion to Withdraw as described herein before the scheduled Bankruptcy Court hearing date on February 9, 2015 and/or (ii) stay the hearing on the Motion to Dismiss in the Bankruptcy Court pending the determination of the Motion to Withdraw. Additionally, LHM is amenable to consolidation of this case with *Lehman*

Brothers Holdings Inc. v. Hometrust Mortgage Company, 15-cv-00304-PAE, a similar action pending before Judge Engelmayer, in the interest of judicial economy.

Respectfully submitted,

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cc: James N. Lawlor (via ECF and email)